

**Please think
before you buy!**

**MADE
IN
U.S.S.R.**

**Made
in German
Democratic
Republic**

**MADE
IN
YUGOSLAVIA**

**HANDCRAFTED IN
TURDA
ROMANIA**

**Made In
CHINA**

*Goods imported from
Communist countries
are produced with
forced and slave labor.*

Human Rights, U.S. Security Damaged By Slave-Labor Goods

THE RED TRADERS

by Gary Allen

American Opinion, April 1984

■ ONE OF THE most profoundly important issues of this century is the extent to which the parasitic Marxist states have been subsidized and advanced by Western technology. These transfers have resulted from the deliberate policy of our national governments, major international banks, and multinational corporations. This "trade" has been financed by long-term, low-interest loans (gifts, actually) provided by such government agencies as the Export-Import Bank. Without such guarantees, most "trade" with the Communists would be considered too risky and would not take place.

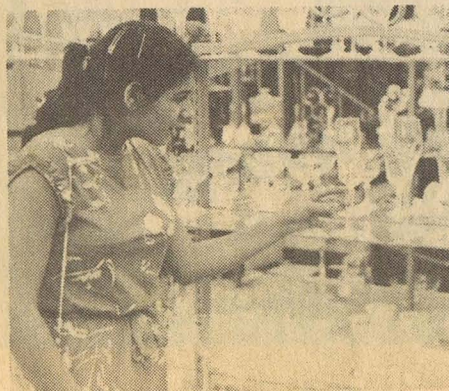
And the direction of this commercial intercourse has not been completely one way. Indeed, we in America have imported an increasing quantity of goods from both Red China and the captive nations of the Soviet bloc. We send a great deal of technology to the Soviets and other socialist nations; but we *receive* many good things from them as well. For example, we send the Soviet bloc sophisticated computers and integrated circuitry, which they use to control the operation of their missiles. They send us wooden folding chairs, on which we can relax. We

send high-tech machines which manufacture precision ball bearings, used by the Soviets greatly to increase the accuracy and deadliness of their nuclear warheads. They send us alcoholic beverages, especially vodka, with which we can drown our sorrows over the dubious policies of "our" government. We send Red China the most modern steel-production technology, on "free" credit, and they send us knit shirts and wicker baskets that can be bought cheaply by unemployed U.S. steelworkers. Never let it be said that America gets nothing useful from the Communist nations.

These and other products imported into the U.S. from totalitarian regimes allow such tyrannies to earn desperately needed foreign exchange with which they can purchase still more Western technology to be used in their military buildup. In addition, the low levels at which these Red exports are priced hurt those American businesses and workers employed in producing similar goods for our domestic markets.

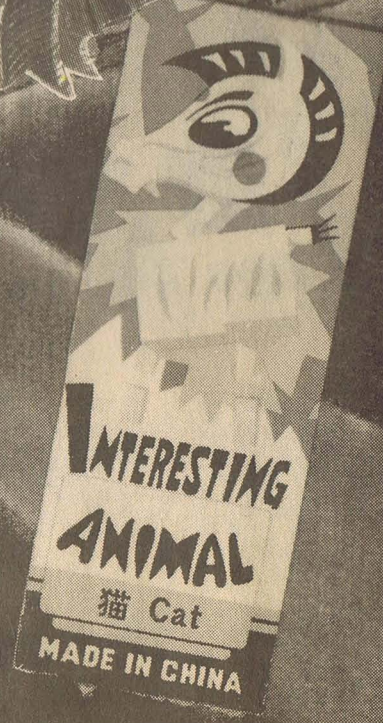
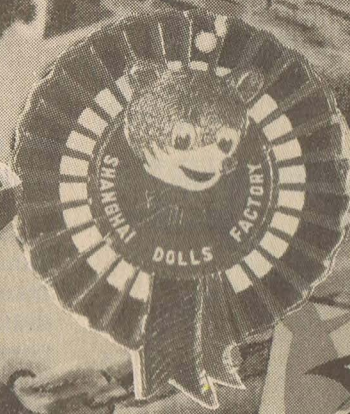
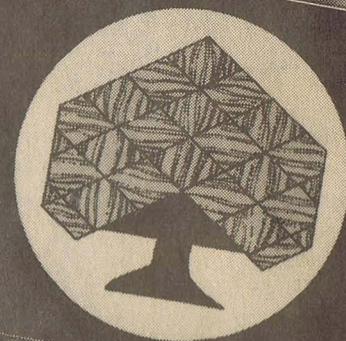
But, some Conservatives ask, what is wrong with economic competition on an international scale? What is wrong is

Continued ■



MADE IN
ROMANIA
FOR
**COST PLUS
IMPORTS**
540760
POW
99.99
\$ —

made in
YUGOSLAVIA for
**COST PLUS
IMPORTS**
540389
YUGO
179.99
\$ —



**Slave goods
flood American stores**

Slave-Labor Goods continued

the reason the products are so cheap. It is because these goods are produced, in whole or in part, by the exploitation of captive labor. Because their systems are based on brute force instead of voluntary exchange and the price system, the Communist regimes of the Soviet Union and Red China need not take into account the costs in human suffering involved in the production of such goods. In a *Wall Street Journal* article titled "The System Of Forced Labor In Russia," former Moscow correspondent David Satter observed:

"Forced labor is by no means exceptional in the Soviet Union. It is an integral part of the economic system, and it is extremely doubtful whether the current Soviet economy could function without it. The Soviet economy needs forced labor because it is extremely wasteful of manpower. Subordinated in its entirety to the regime's political goals, the economy does not allow managers the independent authority to make even the simplest cost savings.

"The state planning agency tells factory directors what to produce, when to produce it, from whom to obtain materials and how many workers to employ. Unable to be efficient, enterprises overstate their resource requirements, particularly their need for manpower. The artificial shortages that are created are made good through forced labor."

Those in the West who deal in slave-labor imports should be ashamed to trade in products whose price is cheap because the Soviets employ forced labor in their manufacture and transportation. Such dealings with Communist slavemasters are not only shameful, they are *illegal*. That's right! Federal law 19 U.S.C. 1307 (Section 307 of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930) expressly prohibits importation into the United States of "all goods, wares, articles and merchandise

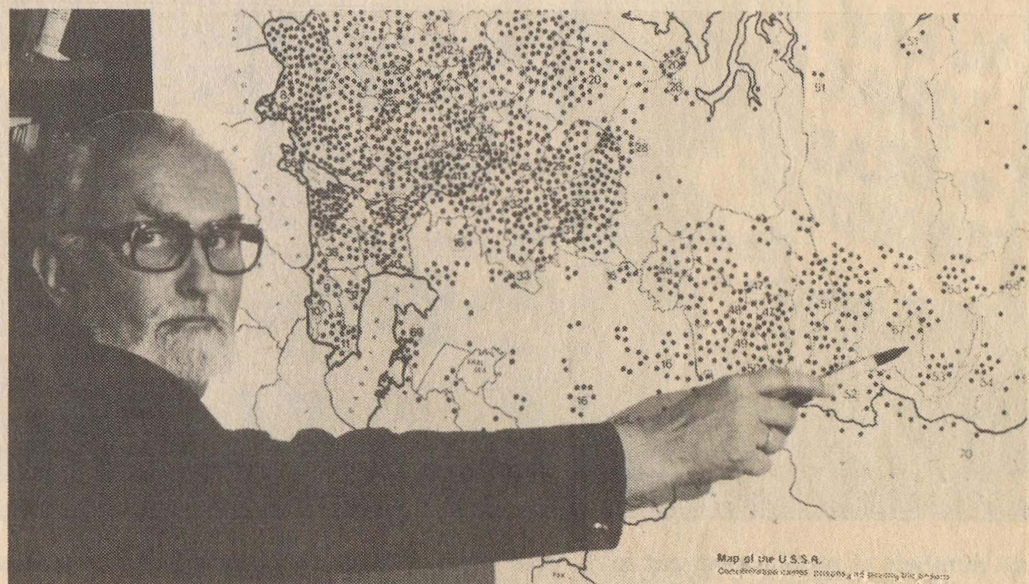
mined, produced or manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign

"Forced labor is by no means exceptional in the Soviet Union"

country by convict labor and/or forced labor."

According to the law, which is quite clear, the U.S. Customs Service is required to open an investigation when it is contacted by any citizen

pointed out in a recent *Issue Bulletin*: Section 307 of the 1930 Tariff Act "currently is being enforced against certain areas of Mexico, prohibiting the importation of some furniture items, clothes hampers, and palm-leaf bags. Treasury has evidently concluded that these items were produced by workers under detention; yet there is little question that 'slave labor' does not exist in Mexico as it does in the USSR. In general, the Act's provision has been applied to imports of small, handmade objects.



Avraham Shifrin, a major in the Red Army who was arrested during Stalin's purge of Jews, spent ten years in forced-labor camps. Shifrin has documented the location of Soviet slave camps where he says more than 60,000,000 human beings, some of them Americans, have been starved and worked to death.

who suspects a violation of the prohibition against slave-labor imports. If available evidence "reasonably" indicates a violation, Customs is to report to Treasury and the goods are to be impounded. The only way such goods can be released is by the importer producing a certificate from the foreign exporter attesting that no forced labor was used in any stage of production or any component of the merchandise.

It must be emphasized that this law has never been repealed. Yet, it is not now being enforced with respect to slave-labor imports from either the U.S.S.R. or Red China. As Julian Geran Pilon, Senior Policy Analyst for the Heritage Foundation,

In 1964, for example, the Customs Commissioner found that some plastic tanks made in Austrian prisons would be subject to the law unless the importer established otherwise. Yet the Soviet Union, with a convict population of at least 4 million and an ideological commitment to the use of forced labor, was subjected to the 1930 Tariff Act only once for a brief period from 1951 to 1961, when canned crab meat was banned."

Before discussing in detail the slave-labor imports now being sold illegally in the United States, let us first review the nature of slave labor under Communism in order to establish the magnitude of the injus-

Continued ■

Slave-Labor Goods continued

tice, horror, and brutality involved.

From the very inception of Communism in Russia, Bolshevik leader V.I. Lenin instigated a policy of slavery and terror. This was refined and extended by Comrade Stalin.

and roads to the mines. Compelled to work in temperatures which sometimes reached fifty degrees below zero without extra clothing or even tents in which to sleep at night, these slaves died quickly. During the first

steamer *Dzhurma*. The *Dzhurma*, a large ocean liner especially equipped for shipment of Dalstroy prisoners, sailed from Vladivostok in the summer of 1933 on its maiden voyage to Ambarchik (a distance of over 4,000 miles) carrying a capacity cargo of about 12,000 prisoners. The time of sailing was not carefully calculated, the ship reached the Arctic Ocean too late in the season, and was caught in packed ice in the western part of the Sea of Chukotsk, near Wrangel Island. We are not likely ever to learn what went on in that ship during that terrible Arctic winter, how the doomed prisoners in its holds struggled for life, and how they died. The fully authenticated fact is that the *Dzhurma*, when it finally arrived in Ambarchik in the summer of 1934, did not land a single prisoner. It is also further reported that on their return to Vladivostok nearly half the crew of the *Dzhurma* had to be



Huge numbers of people were sent to the proliferating labor camps to work on Soviet construction projects. It must be understood that these were not hardened criminals. They were in the main persons suspected of "anti-Soviet activity," which could mean anything from not listening to one of Stalin's public speeches to taking a handful of wheat for one's children to prevent starvation. Many had only the vaguest notion of the "crime" for which they were sentenced.

In *Forced Labor In Soviet Russia* (1948, New Haven, Yale University Press), Professor David Dallin estimates that during the Stalin years the average number of prisoners in the gulag prison system was at least fifteen million, with a casualty rate of fifty percent every year owing to malnutrition, overwork, bitter cold, and repeated torture.

Thousands of people were taken into the holds of ships and transported to the Kolyma region of eastern Siberia in order to build a port

year of the "Dalstroy Experiment," in which the Soviet government sent thousands of prisoners into that area, fewer than one out of fifty survived. As the enormous casualties mounted, they would be replaced by shiploads of new slaves, who in turn worked until they died and were replaced by still more prisoners from slave ships, and so on.

The following excerpt from *Forced*

... what mattered for the government was not the loss of prisoners and the sufferings of the crew but the fact that the valuable ship was saved."

Labor In Soviet Russia describes what happened to one such shipment of slave workers:

"One of the early — and the most tragic — of the sailings to the Kolyma estuary was that of the

treated for mental disorders. However, what mattered for the government was not the loss of prisoners and the sufferings of the crew but the fact that the valuable ship was saved."

The use of slave labor in Soviet Russia was movingly documented more recently by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn in his monumental three-volume exposé entitled *The Gulag Archipelago*. A long list of slave-labor projects was discussed there by Solzhenitsyn. Some of the most horrific of these blood-stained adventures included the construction of the Volga-Don canal; the second Trans-Siberian railroad; the pipeline from Sakhalin to the mainland; the mining of various ores, such as gold and limestone; and, the erection of entire new towns. These and many other projects were constructed by the Soviets with the extensive use of slave labor and at the cost of literally millions of lives. Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn writes:

"Who other than the Archipelago natives [*forced laborers*] would have grubbed out stumps in winter? Or hauled on their backs the boxes of mined ore in the open gold fields of the Kolyma? Or have dragged out timber a half-mile from the Koin River . . . through deep snow on Finnish timber-sledge runners, harnessed up in pairs in a horse collar (the collar bows upholstered with tatters of rotten clothing to make them softer, and the horse collar worn over one shoulder)?"

In the absence of the positive incentive of private profit and per-

Soviet socialism relies on negative sanctions to motivate its workers. These include physical abuse and torture.

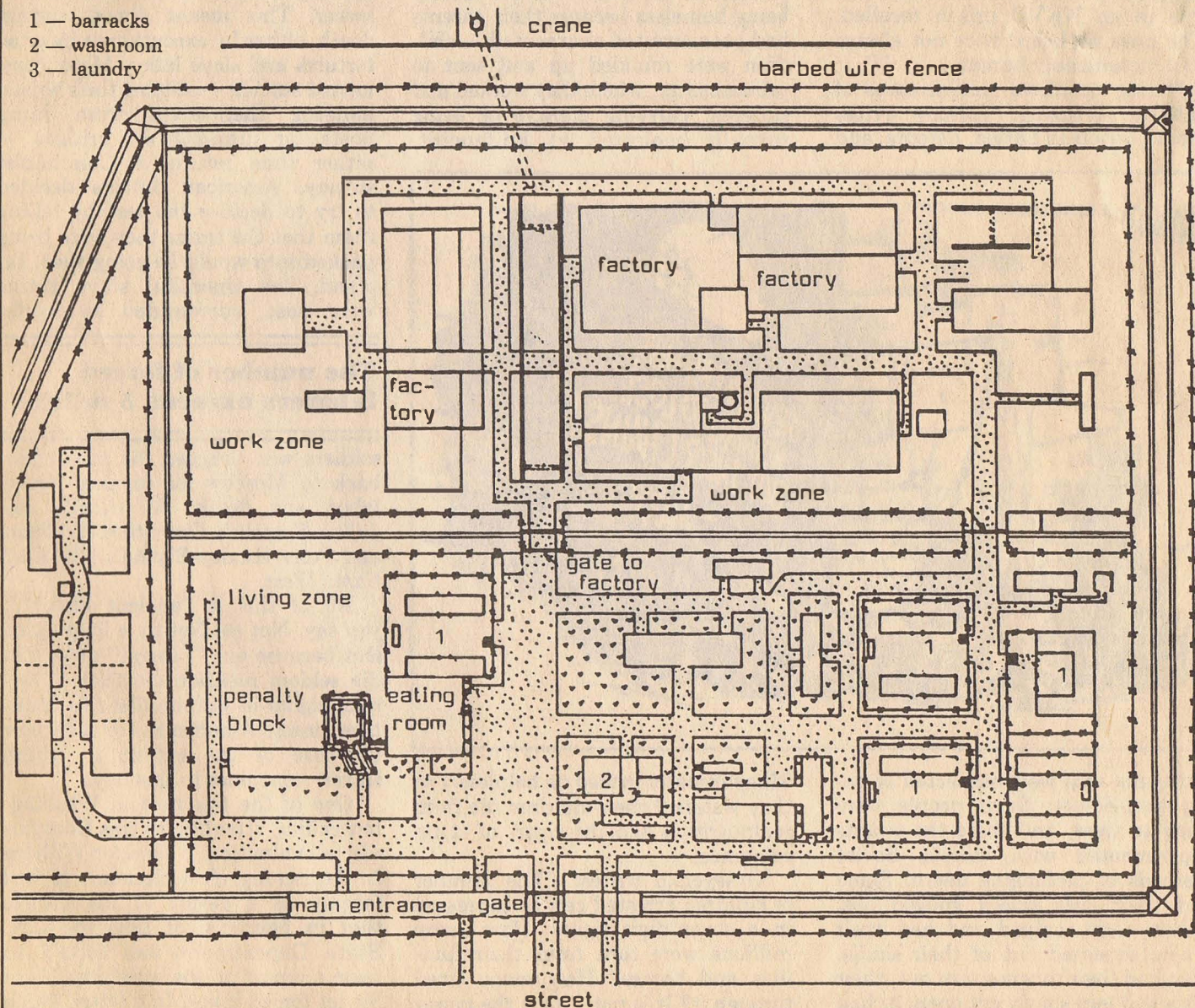
sonal gain, Soviet socialism has from the beginning relied on negative sanctions to motivate its workers. These include the threat, and use, of physical and psychological abuse and torture. According to a recent book by Anton Antonov-Ovseyenko, the Communists "selected hardened thugs

and scoundrels who were born sadists but who, for all that, were as devoted to their benefactor as only a member of an outlaw gang can be toward his chief." These people were assigned to fill and staff the slave camps. "All the dregs of society rose to the surface. The Criminal was recruiting criminals An investigator earned a bonus of two thousand rubles for each confession. Every petty thief, sadist, or climber was free to go at it as hard as he liked."

The book describes the torture in

Continued ■

Map of Soviet Slave-Labor Factory — Camp JaZ-34/2



Source: U.S. State Department, *Preliminary Report To Congress On Forced Labor In The U.S.S.R., September 1982*

Continued

the camps. Among the day to-day equipment were implements for breaking large bones, for squeezing testicles, for piercing the soles of feet and pulling off the nails and skin from human hands. There were instruments used to squeeze the main nose ligament until the victim bleeds profusely. Special "electrical appliances" were used to produce tremendous pain.

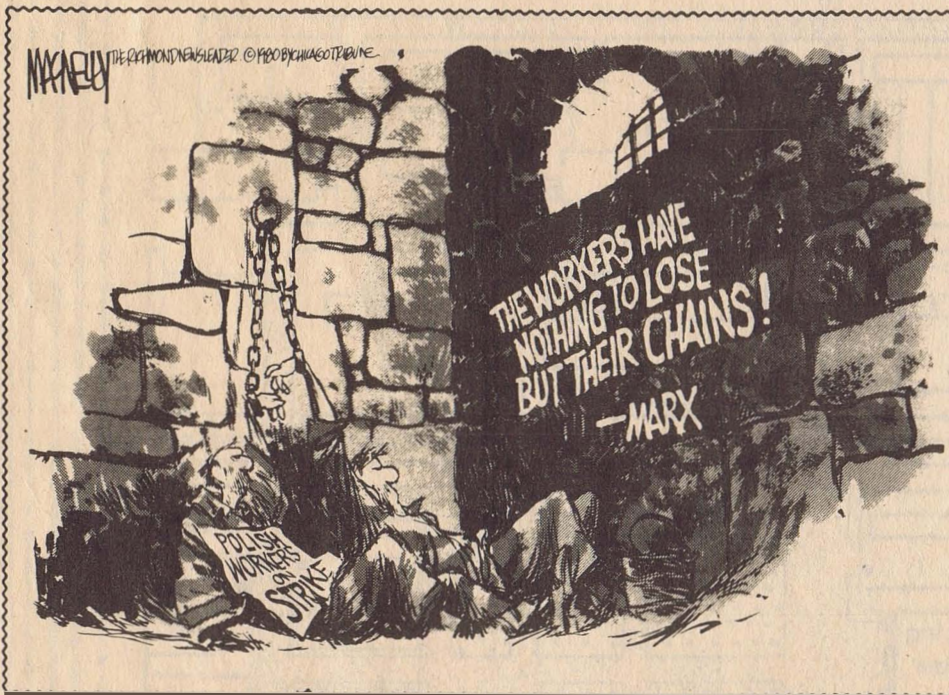
Nicolai Tolstoy writes of these Soviet slave camps: "Recovered corpses resembled cuts of meat displayed on a butcher's slab. What prisoners had undergone was indescribable, even by the survivors. As a Pole in an NKVD prison recalled, 'The cries we heard were not always even recognizably human . . .'"

Noting countless similar cases of sadistic torturing, Tolstoy writes about patriots in Latvia, Estonia, and

Latvians, or other captive peoples, those taken away to labor in the Soviet work camps range in age from children to people over eighty years old. Indeed, forty-eight percent of the gulag inmates have been

Children were rounded up and sent to prison camps, where they worked and suffered, carrying manure or being sexually molested at knifepoint.

children. (Solzhenitsyn, *Gulag*, Volume II, Page 448) For stealing a scrap of food to survive — or for merely being homeless because their parents had been arrested or executed — children were rounded up and sent to prison camps, where they worked and suffered, carrying manure or being sexually molested at knifepoint.



Lithuania who were suspected of being anti-Soviet: Such people were "tied to trees, and there the guards experimented with various Soviet methods of prolonging death. Some had their eyes slowly gouged out. Others were scalped and had their brains squeezed out of their skulls. Men had their tongues torn out, their sides and legs slowly cut open, or had bayonets slowly thrust into their mouths down their throats . . ."

Whether they are Russians, Poles,

Many inmates looked on helplessly as they watched their children die from malnutrition and the rigors of camp existence.

Ovseyenko writes: "The number of children arrested can be expressed in a seven-digit figure. How many millions were torn from their families and homes? How many lived through it? It is not within the power of statistics to give the dimensions of this tragedy . . ." (Page 177)

During World War II, with the

Soviets faced with probable defeat by the armies of Hitler, "Uncle Joe" Stalin actually diverted hundreds of thousands of troops from the Western Front to keep the slave camps going and to ensure that no rebellion could break out among the subjugated populations. The story of these camps is told and documented by historian Robert Conquest in his books *The Great Terror* and *Kolyma*. It is brought up to date by Avraham Shifrin and others.

After the war, thousands of Russians and East Europeans — prisoners and ordinary civilians who had managed to escape Soviet tyranny — were forcibly returned to Russia at the command of General Eisenhower. This meant almost certain death, either by execution or by cruel tortures and slave labor. Many committed suicide — slitting their wrists, hanging themselves from lamp posts, or jumping off bridges — rather than return to Communist slavery. American officers decided to try to deceive the rest by telling them that the trains they were being packed into would be going west. Instead, the shameful slave trains went east, surrounded by Soviet

The number of forced laborers exceeds 5 million.

soldiers who dragged the passengers back to Moscow for torture, forced labor, and death. For details, see Julius Epstein's *Operation Keelhaul* and Peter Huxley-Blythe's *The East Came West*.

All of this is "ancient history," you say. Not so. Not by a long sight. But because our "Liberal" news media seldom mention violation of human rights in Communist-run countries, many Americans are even now unaware of the extent to which slavery continues to this day.

One of the few men in Washington calling attention to this Communist abomination is Senator William L. Armstrong (R.-Colorado). It was largely as a result of his efforts that in February of 1983 the U.S. State Department was forced to issue a report on the worst aspects of Soviet forced labor. In a letter which accompanied that report, Undersecretary of State Lawrence S. Eagle-

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The human cost of slave-labor goods



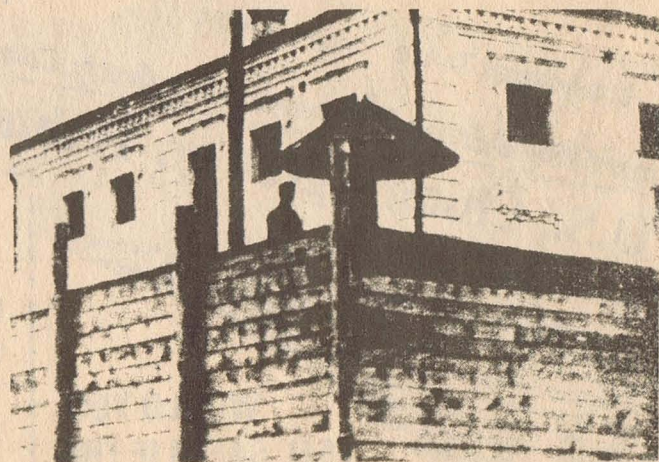
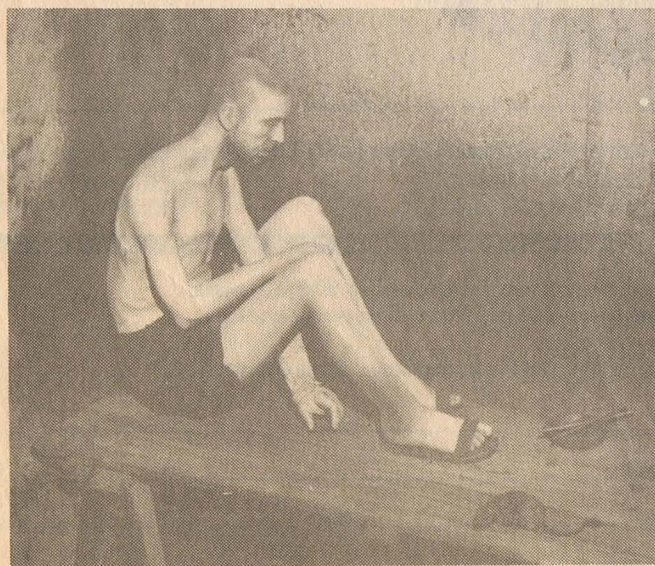
Imprisoned women in a camp in Bendery, Moldavian S.S.R., are shown unloading asbestos plates from a freight train. (Photo 1977, source: *First Guidebook To The Prisons And Concentration Camps Of The Soviet Union* by Avraham Shifrin)



Shown above are the children of Pavel Ritikov, who was sentenced in 1975 to five years imprisonment for his belief in God. His mother's address: Podgornaya Street 30, Krasnodon, Ukrainian S.S.R., U.S.S.R. Ritikov was arrested again in 1980. (Source: *First Guidebook To The Prisons And Concentration Camps Of The Soviet Union* by Avraham Shifrin)



Equal rights Soviet style means women are forced to work in the logging industry. Shown here are women working at a camp in Krasnoyarsk, a logging region on the Enisei River in Siberia. Prisoners labor at sub-zero temperatures. (Photo 1976, source: *First Guidebook To The Prisons And Concentration Camps Of The Soviet Union* by Avraham Shifrin)



This prison in Novosibirsk, capital city of Novosibirsk Region on the Ob' River in southwest Siberia, was built in the days of the Tsars. Note that the Soviet authorities have walled up the windows, making them half their original size. (Photo 1977, source: *First Guidebook To The Prisons And Concentration Camps Of The Soviet Union* by Avraham Shifrin)

Stop Financing Communism!

IS THAT AN UNREASONABLE DEMAND?

One might think so, considering we are taxed by our government more than \$200 billion a year for defense **against** Communism.

Yet, we have recently seen high government officials rolling out the red carpet for top Communist leaders and encouraging the transfer of high technology to them **on credit**.

It has been going on with the Soviets for decades, and look what it has cost us dearly in taxes and loss of security. Here are some examples:

■ Precision ball-bearing machines

The Centalign-B ball-bearing grinding machines make tiny ball-bearings with a precision of 25 millionths of an inch. Ball-bearings made by these machines are used in the inertial guidance system of MIRVed warheads, greatly increasing the accuracy of Soviet missiles. Designed by Bryant Chucking Grinding Co., Springfield, Vermont, 164 of the Centalign-B machines were sold to the Soviets in 1972. Henry Kissinger personally pushed through the sale.

■ Huge truck plant

The largest truck plant in the world, capable of manufacturing 250,000 heavy ten-ton trucks each year (more than the entire U.S. production) was built on the Kama River in the Soviet Union by scores of U.S. businesses with U.S. loans. This plant produces military trucks, armored personnel carriers, missile launching platforms, and tank engines. Vehicles produced at this plant are being used in Afghanistan by Communist troops.

■ Computer-chip technology

In October 1969 the U.S. allowed France to give Communist Poland the technology to make integrated circuits. The Unutra plant, built in Poland by Western technicians, has been turning out 12 million chips per year since June 1974. These components are now a vital part of Soviet ICBM and IRBM missiles, including those aimed at the U.S. and France. They are also used in the Soviets' battlefield missiles, including anti-tank and anti-aircraft types.

■ Complete computer systems

From a base under four miles of granite in the Ural Mountains, the Soviets have a master computer that controls other slave computers in a sophisticated and up-to-date network that is able in split seconds to analyze defensive strategies for Moscow in the event of a U.S. response to a Soviet first strike. This vital computer system is designed to destroy the retaliatory capability of the U.S. The master computer is a Cyber 73, built by Control Data Corporation. The slave computers are mostly IBM 360 and 370 models.



WHAT YOU CAN DO

To encourage mass distribution of this important article which originally appeared in the April 1984 issue of *American Opinion* (\$20 the year from Belmont, Massachusetts 02178) The Larry McDonald Crusade To Stop Financing Communism is making reprints available at the following low prices: 1 to 19 copies, 50¢ each; 20 to 99 copies, 25¢ each; 100 to 499 copies, 20¢ each; 500 to 999 copies, 15¢ each; 1,000 to 4,999 copies, 10¢ each; and 5,000 or more copies, 9¢ each. Postage and handling are included in the above prices. Please order from
The Larry McDonald Crusade To Stop Financing Communism
2627 Mission Street
San Marino, CA 91108
395 Concord Avenue
Belmont, MA 02178

Why we named our Crusade in honor of Larry McDonald . . .

On September 1, 1983, Congressman Larry McDonald (D.-Georgia) was one of the 269 defenseless passengers who were aboard KAL Flight Seven.

The Soviets brutally murdered them all — men, women, and children. Incredibly, the deadly weapons systems they used were enhanced by microchips produced with U.S. technology.

Congressman McDonald was also a physician and Chairman of the anti-Communist and pro-American John Birch Society.

Because Larry McDonald consistently opposed the flow of all types of technology, trade, and billions of dollars in direct and indirect financing to Communist governments, our new movement was named in his honor.

Dr. McDonald gave up his very successful medical career to run for Congress in 1974. From the moment he entered the Congress, he stood rock-like for the U.S. Constitution.

As a member of the House Armed Services Committee, he exposed how the Com-

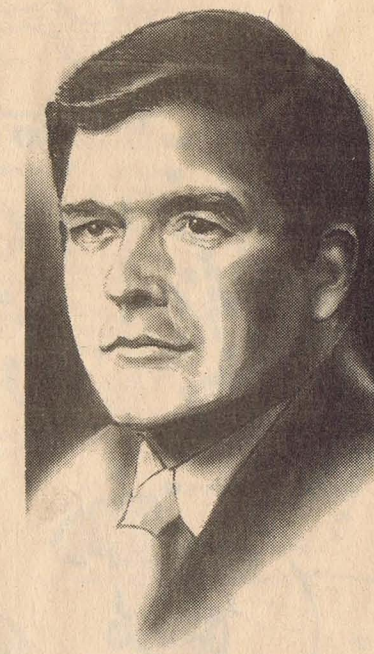
munists use terrorism, murder, subversion, propaganda measures, and our own tax dollars against us.

On July 15, 1983, in one of his last speeches, he pointed out to all Americans the great need that our Crusade intends to fill, declaring:

What is needed in this country — to halt the totally abusive practice of atheistic Communist enslavement by our tax dollars — is simply to get involved . . .

Most Americans do not know that American money is building a Communist missile while men are putting their lives on the line . . . They have to be told.

As Larry McDonald so rightly urged, we are telling them. With help from you, and tens of thousands of other Americans, we can spread the truth to every city and town in America.



Late Congressman
Larry McDonald

Kathryn McDonald
HONORARY CHAIRMAN

Brig. Gen. Andrew Gatsis (Ret.)
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

Joseph Mehrten
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

THE LARRY McDONALD CRUSADE TO Stop Financing Communism

NO GRAIN — NO TECHNOLOGY — NO PARTS — NO CREDITS

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Los Angeles Times January 3, 1984
Accord Would Expand Cooperation in Industry, Commerce
U.S., China Agree on Technological Pact

From the Washington Post

WASHINGTON—The United States and China have reached agreement on an industrial and technological cooperation pact that may be signed as a high point of next week's visit to Washington by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. Administration officials said the accord, which was discussed by the two leaders last week, will be signed by the end of the week.

The three-day Washington visit of Zhao beginning next Monday.

**WOULD YOU
FEEL SAFER IF THE
CHINESE COMMUNISTS
HAVE ARMS AS MODERN
AS THE SOVIETS?**

The Larry McDonald Crusade to Stop Financing Communism
2627 MISSION STREET
SAN MARINO, CA 91108 OR 395 CONCORD AVENUE
BELMONT, MA 02178

☐ Yes, I want to become a member of the Crusade.
(I have enclosed \$15 for my first year's dues.)

☐ Yes, I want more information. (I have enclosed \$2.)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____

Continued . . .

According to this State Department report, the Soviets run a network of some eleven hundred forced-labor camps, containing

Another recent report, issued by

This hardly conveys the magnitude of the evil or the extent of human misery involved. It is difficult, if not impossible, for Americans fully to appreciate the routine horrors of the gulag. The Soviet Union con-

We do not claim that this map of women's and children's camps in the Soviet Union, reproduced from *First Guidebook To The Prisons And Concentration Camps Of The Soviet Union* by Avraham Shifrin, is complete. On the contrary, we are convinced that the number of such camps is significantly higher.

tinues its ruthless exploitation of slave laborers, and the conditions in which they work are as bad as ever they were under Stalin.

In 1982 the Frankfurt-based International Society for Human Rights and the Copenhagen-based International Sakharov Committee jointly sponsored an international tribunal in Bonn, West Germany, to raise the consciousness of the world about slave labor behind the Iron Curtain. Former inmates of slave camps testified about the misery, degradation, and torture they had themselves endured in recent years. It was firmly established that four to five million people now suffer in those camps. And that people are still being hauled off on such charges as "anti-Soviet activity" and "hooliganism" — allegations which cover a broad range of activities, including many which are constitutional rights in the United States.

In his widely read article which appeared in the September 1983 issue of *Reader's Digest*, Joseph Harriss cited some examples of slave conditions as revealed by those who testified at the Bonn tribunal:

"Details of what the world must know are spelled out by such former camp inmates as Julia Voznesenskaya, 43, a frail dissident author from Leningrad. She was arrested by KGB security police after she boldly scrawled on a wall, 'You strangle our freedom, but you can't chain people's souls.' Charged with 'anti-Soviet slander,' she spent three years in prison and Siberian camps. One of her main tasks was making work clothes and uniforms for the Red Army. Shifts stretched to 12 hours to meet impossibly high production quotas. Those who failed to meet them had their meager food ration cut. With gallows humor, she and her fellow laborers called the thin, half-putrid fish broth served every day 'graveyard soup' — it contained nothing but bones. Prisoners with tiny children often looked on helplessly as the toddlers sickened and died."

Yuri Belov, director of the International Society for Human Rights, survived fifteen years in Soviet prisons, labor camps, and "psychiatric hospitals." Harriss recounts part of Belov's story as follows:

"Belov was first arrested in 1963 for writing 'subversive' poems and founding a community of Catholic

believers. The charge: 'anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.' He was sent to camp ZhKh 385/11 in Mor-dovia, 200 miles southeast of Moscow. Here, 2000 convicts each assembled 140 wooden chairs per shift,

A dissident was arrested for boldly scrawling on a wall, "You strangle our freedom, but you can't chain people's souls."

which were sent to a 'free' factory in Minsk. There, finishing touches were put on before the chairs were exported to the West. Thus the Kremlin could claim the goods were made by 'free' workers.

"Belov remembers with a sardonic smile the political commissar who told ZhKh 385/11 inmates to be proud because their work earned the motherland hard currency and cost almost nothing. Indeed! The motherland

paid Belov and his fellow convicts 60 rubles a month — 'free' workers got about 100 rubles — but withheld 75 percent to pay for the minimal camp food, clothing, and maintenance."

While interviewing former inmates of the gulag, Harriss was struck by the omnipresence of slave-labor products exported to the West: "One woman pointed at the wooden folding chair that I was sitting on. 'That's a souvenir from the Gulag,' she said. On the bottom was marked 'Made in U.S.S.R.,' followed by the code 33340, indicating the camp where it was produced. The United States last year imported hundreds of such chairs, part of our multimillion-dollar trade in which we buy the products of Soviet convict labor, in contravention of U.S. law."

Alexander Ginzburg, now living in Paris, tells of his role in making goods for export while a slave in the Gulag. "We cut and polished glass

Continued ➤

This Intourist hotel in Bukhara, shown at right under construction in 1975, was built by prisoners from an ordinary-regime camp. Visitors will be put up here after the fences and watch-towers are taken down and the prisoners are transferred to another camp. (Source: *First Guidebook To The Prisons And Concentration Camps Of The Soviet Union* by Avraham Shifrin)



Shown at left is a woman doing "light" work at a camp in the Kirov Region, about 400 kilometers north-east of Gor'kii. More female laborers as well as guards can be seen in the forest in the background.

(Photo 1976, source: *First Guidebook To The Prisons And Concentration Camps Of The Soviet Union* by Avraham Shifrin)

Continued

for chandeliers," Ginzburg said. "The room was full of abrasive dust. Men spat blood and got silicosis." The U.S. Department of Commerce admits that we import glass articles from the Soviet Union, but is unwilling to confirm whether this includes chandeliers. The Central Intelligence Agency, however, reports that we *do* import chandeliers from the slave camps.

Yuri Orlov, a Russian physicist, and other Soviet dissidents, such as Anatoly Scharansky, are still suffering in Soviet slave-labor camps today. Orlov works as a lathe operator at a camp in the Perm region near the Ural Mountains. Despite failing eyesight, Scharansky has been made arduously to handweave eight potato sacks per day in his dimly lit cell at Chistopol Prison, located 540 miles east of Moscow.

Occasionally, letters are smuggled out of the Soviet Union which provide first-hand accounts of the shocking conditions under which political prisoners suffer in the Soviet labor camps. One such letter — a plea to the West — was written in April of 1982 by a prisoner of conscience residing in Camp VS 389-36-1 near Perm, on the western fringe of Siberia. The letter, which depicts a nightmare of abuse and malnutrition for those who dare oppose Soviet socialism, observes that "between two and five prisoners share a cell" and that "each is allotted two square meters of space in the cell. We do not meet prisoners from other cells, we work in separate cells and only with those with whom we live."

Prisoners must live in unventilated cells in which the stench is horrible. One of the daily tasks of the inmates of the camp is the fitting of cables to electric irons. The daily quota was seven hundred, but most prisoners could manage only four hundred a day. As a result, many were punished.

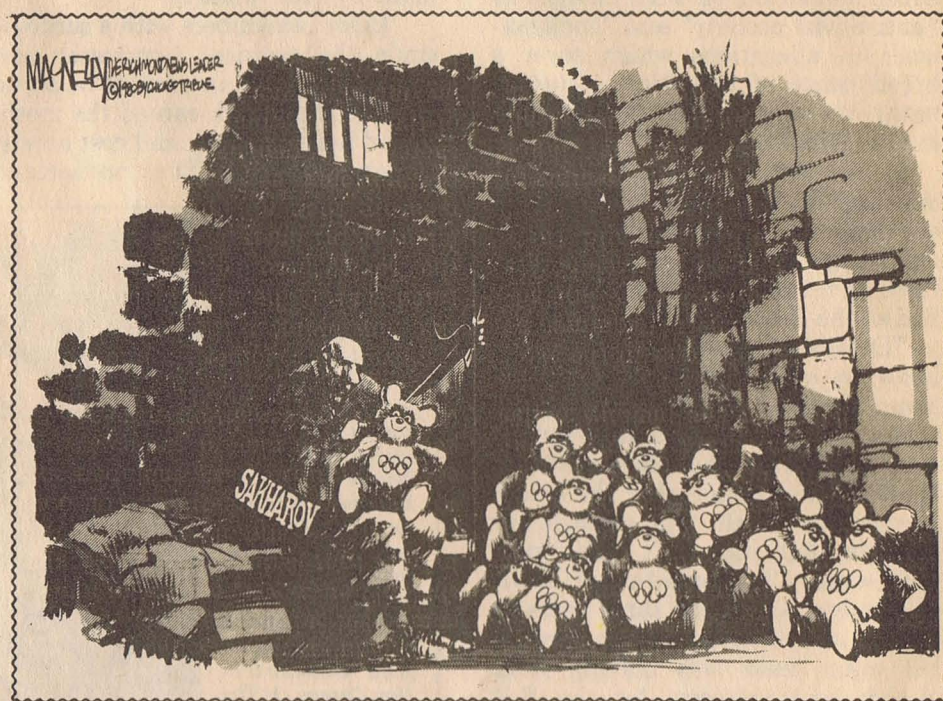
The workers must survive by consuming terrible and often maggot-infested food. The letter states that camp food consists of "groats, meat (a piece of gristle, bone), which is often rotten. We hardly ever get vegetables, and when we do they are never fresh. The water is very bad. Sometimes they bring drinking water

into the kitchen — but most frequently there is none — and then they boil stagnant water, which is very dirty. It stinks, but you have to drink it."

In *The First Guidebook To Prisons And Concentration Camps In The Soviet Union* (1982, New York, Bantam Books), Avraham Shifrin, an exiled Jew who spent fourteen years in the Soviet prison system for "anti-Soviet activities," documents many of the two thousand known work camps, prisons, and extermination centers where slave labor is used by the Soviet Union. Augmented with scrupulously authenticated maps and rare photographs — many obtained at great risk and then smuggled to the

called Misha that were the mascot for the Summer Olympic Games held in Moscow in 1980 as well as for this year's Winter Games in Communist Yugoslavia. They were made by women in a slave camp, about which Davydov reports:

"Using Regular Women's Camp UTs-267/10 as an example (in Gornoye in Maritime Kray), I will briefly explain the daily living conditions of the inmates. There are 2,000 women in a camp designed for 500. Water is brought in from outside and is therefore in short supply. Baths are rare. The rules of feminine hygiene cannot be observed. The laundry has only 20 tubs — and this is for 2,000 women! There are



West — Mr. Shifrin's book illustrates the brutality of the Soviet labor camps, giving their locations, sizes, and conditions.

All told, approximately sixty million people have perished during the last sixty years in those camps. The pains of overwork, torture, hunger, and cold drive many gulag prisoners to desperate acts, including self-mutilation and suicide. One frequent method for ending the misery is to run for the barbed wire in full view of the guards who shoot to kill.

Consider the testimony before Congress last year by former gulag resident Georgy Davydov. Think about it next time you see someone in a gift shop buying one of these ubiquitous little bears, the ones

only two paramedics (and no physician) in the medical unit. Women are excused from work only if they have a high temperature and only for one day at a time. The line for medical attention begins to form at five in the morning. The elderly and severely ill are quite simply physically incapable of standing in this kind of line. Those who are admitted to the medical unit must take a full day's dosage of medicine in the presence of medical personnel, because medicine is issued only once a day and the possession of medicine by inmates is prohibited. Fungus infections, dysentery, and jaundice are rife in the camp. Pregnant women are not issued the supplementary ration ordered by the Ministry of In-

ternal Affairs and are not sent to the mother's and father's home (some women's camps have such institutions of their own). Incidentally, many pregnant women are afraid to go to the home because it is known for its high mortality rate. It is not surprising that the harsh conditions of camp life stimulate the devel-

Trinkets and souvenirs are made in the 119 prison camps for women and children. Caviar is also processed by female prisoners.

opment of the baser instincts and that the law of the jungle prevails in the camps."

Trinkets and souvenirs — such as the Misha bear — are made in the 119 prison camps for women and children. In a concentration camp on Shikotan Island, women slaves process much of the caviar that is sold to the Free World.

In addition to those prisoners confined to labor camps, there is a growing number of human beings who have been sentenced to internal exile. Those caught in "minor" crimes work off their sentences by performing heavy or specialized work in deadly labor-short industries, especially in the chemical factories.

In a socialist society of endless shortages, and with a multitude of laws covering every aspect of human existence, stealing proliferates. The Lord only knows how the people of the many captive nations under Soviet domination would survive if they did not get away with some cheating on the official socialist system. This cheating assures the authorities a constant supply of laborers whom they can pick up as the need occurs.

David Satter observes in the *Wall Street Journal*: "Theft is common at every level of Soviet society, including the very highest, and elaborate systems of falsification and theft exist in most industries.

"This makes it relatively simple to find candidates for the labor camps. Large-scale arrests for stealing and black-market operations take place not because, in most cases, crimes were unexpectedly uncovered but because at one moment the au-

thorities decided to change their attitude to the corruption that had existed all along."

Satter gives some examples. The widespread and heavy consumption of vodka serves as an excuse for Soviet leaders to draft people off the streets for vast domestic-service projects. "... Mass drunkenness is common, and when fights break out, they can lead not only to the arrest and sentencing of the persons involved but also to labor-camp sentences for everyone who happened to be in the vicinity

"The population of forced laborers is thus constituted not just of hardened criminals but, in the majority, of people who are vulnerable to arrest because they have made typical adjustments to the nature of Soviet life. This vast pool of rightless manpower is then used to solve many of the Soviet economy's endemic problems."

By this time, it should be clear, there are degrees of forced labor. In no Communist country are people permitted freedom of choice. Those living under the boot of Communism, whether in the Soviet Empire or in Red China or Castro's Cuba, are directed at every turn. They cannot change their jobs at will, and have nothing at all to say about their wages. Since there is no legally recognized private property, everyone is to one degree or another a slave to the Socialist State. Syndicated columnist John Chamberlain put the matter as well as anyone:

"All labor in the Soviet Union is compelled labor of a sort. After all, the only employer, outside of a black market that is defined as criminal, is the state — and if you don't take whatever job is presented, you don't eat. Communist Party members may get some free play at the edges, but they, too, are caught up in the universal servitude."

Soviet astronomer Cromid Lubarsky, now living in the West, has testified that: "The special thing about the Soviet practice . . . is that the labor of prisoners is less a punitive measure than an important part of the national economy. Essentially, there is not a single, significant area of the Soviet economy in which prison labor is not exploited: metals processing, the chemical industry, the manufacture of clothing and of machinery, agriculture, mining —

forced labor is used in all of them." Railroads, dams, pipelines, canals, and highways are constructed by forced labor. So was the Kama River truck factory, the largest such facility in the world, built with American plans, technology, equipment, and credit.

It is not surprising, therefore, that forced labor was used in construction of the controversial gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. Especially in the clearing of swamps, cutting of timber, and building of access roads. John Chamberlain comments: "The West should be ashamed to buy gas whose cost comes cheap because slaves have been responsible for its transportation. But, by the same token, the West should also feel ashamed to take Soviet gold in payment for our grain. If anyone supposes that the Siberian gold fields are operated on a free Klondike gold-rush basis, he is simply crazy."

Indeed, mining and timber are two Soviet industries which export a good deal of products to the U.S. and which involve extensive use of forced labor. Cromid Lubarsky observes: "An important sector of the

"... there is not a single, significant area of the Soviet economy in which prison labor is not exploited" Don't support this slave system.

labor-camp economy which plays a role in exports is the production of raw materials. Forced labor is of particular significance in mining operations, especially under dangerous conditions, and even more so in lumbering"

America imports annually about \$10 million worth of uranium from the U.S.S.R. Uranium ore is mined by forced labor at Zheltyye Vody in the Ukraine, another Ukrainian camp at Novaya Borovaya, several Siberian camps at Krasnoyarsk, and one in Central Asia at Uchkuduk. There is no protective clothing, so most laborers die of radioactive contamination within a matter of months. These are genuine death camps.

Forced labor is also used in the mining of gold in Bodaibo, Ar-

Continued ■

temovsk, Taishet, Zeravshan, Muruntau, Magadan, and along the Yenisei River. The United States bought over \$4 million worth of gold from the U.S.S.R. in 1982. Gold produced by slave labor.

In addition to wooden folding chairs, America imports a great deal of other wood products from the Soviet slave economy, including lumber, plywood, cabinets, boxes,

er Soviet ship departed from Long Beach, California, after longshoremen stoutly refused to unload its plywood following the downing by the Soviets of K.A.L. Flight Seven, a civilian airliner with 269 passengers aboard. This was only a minor problem for the Reds, however. They took the ship to Ensenada, Mexico, and unloaded the plywood there, trucking it back into California.

Importing low-priced goods made by slave labor hurts American workers employed in producing similar goods. In 1982, for example, the United States imported some 18 million board feet of hardwood from the Soviet Union. That same year our domestic lumber production dropped to its lowest annual output since 1945. Our 1930 federal ban against slave-labor imports needs to be enforced.

and carved figurines and souvenirs. The wood sector is so important that the Soviet Interior Ministry, in addition to its main Bureau of Camps and Prisons, has a special bureaucracy to supervise those camps exclusively concerned with cutting of trees and the primary processing of the wood.

A recent Heritage Foundation report summarized the Communist wood industry as follows: "Logging and wood processing is carried on in some 350 camps in the Urals, the Northwest, the Volga-Vyatka, and Siberia. Women fell trees around Kirov and Lake Baikal; children make shipping cases at Novaya Lyalya in the Sverdlovsk region. The U.S. imports about \$3.5 million worth of wood products from the U.S.S.R. According to congressional sources, the U.S. Customs Service is drawing up a list of such Soviet products but it will include less than half of current imports. A senior Treasury official indicates, however, that the list is not in its final form."

In 1982, the United States imported about eighteen million board feet of hardwood from the Soviet Union. Not many Americans knew about it, however, until relatively recently. When patriotic longshoremen refused to unload a Russian freighter which docked in Brooklyn last fall, the Red ship merely steamed to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where its cargo of plywood was unloaded and trucked to Boston and New York.

On September fourteenth, another

This importation of slave-cut plywood has had no small impact on our own domestic wood industry in recent years. Don Deardorff, president of FourPly Incorporated, a plywood manufacturer, has fought these Communist imports. He points out that "we in the U.S. and the Canadians can't compete with the Russians because they sell at any price, because they have the slave-labor quotient we don't have. Importing Russian plywood does take away from local domestic hardwood producers and from Canadian producers. We were producing hardwood, but the market just dried up."

In 1982, our domestic lumber production dropped to its lowest annual output since 1945, delivering only 13.7 billion board feet, according to figures compiled by the Western Wood Products Association. American and Canadian industries have been competing with each other for years; but, as Deardorff notes, "the Canadians don't use slave labor."

Explains Deardorff: "I believe in free trade among free people. But you are dealing with slave labor with the Russians. The fact of the matter is that we have subsidized the Communist Russian system for years and we continue to do that. This is just another glaring example."

The following is a list, prepared by the C.I.A., of some of the goods which the United States imports from the Soviet Union and which involve the extensive use of forced labor:

Based on a variety of intelligence sources and open publications with information from former prisoners, CIA has compiled the following list of industries and products in which forced labor is used extensively.

I. Wood Products: plywood; lumber; furniture; casings for clocks; cabinets for radio and TV sets; wooden chess pieces; wooden souvenirs; wooden crates for fruit and vegetables; cardboard containers.

II. Electronic: cathode ray tube components; resistors.

III. Glass: camera lenses; glassware; chandeliers.

IV. Automotive: auto parts; wheel rims; parts for agricultural machinery.

V. Mining/Ore Processing: gold; iron; aluminum; coal and peat; uranium; asbestos; limestone; construction stone and gravel.

VI. Clothing: coats; gloves; boots; buttons; zippers.

VII. Petroleum Products and Chemicals: ammonia; gasoline and other motor fuel; potassium chloride; urea.

VIII. Food: caviar and tea.

IX. Miscellaneous: brick and tile; watch parts; wire fences; mattresses; screens; steel drums and barrels; lids for glass jars; plumbing equipment; storage battery cases; concrete products; electric plugs/cords; electric heaters; electric motors; pumps; woven bags.

In 1982 about eighty percent of all U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R. were accounted for by metals, chemicals, and chemical products (mainly ammonia), fertilizers, furs, fur raw materials, and alcoholic beverages. The biggest single item, according to the C.I.A. report of September 27, 1983, was ammonia — thirty-nine percent — imported as part of the Occidental-U.S.S.R. Fertilizer Exchange Agreement under which the United States exports super-phosphoric acid to the Soviet Union for use in its heavy industries. This deal was financed and facilitated through the notorious Export-Import Bank for Red trader Armand Hammer, head of Occidental Petroleum and a longtime user of slave-labor imports.

The above-listed categories of products are only those our government admits involve the "extensive use" of the harshest slave labor. It

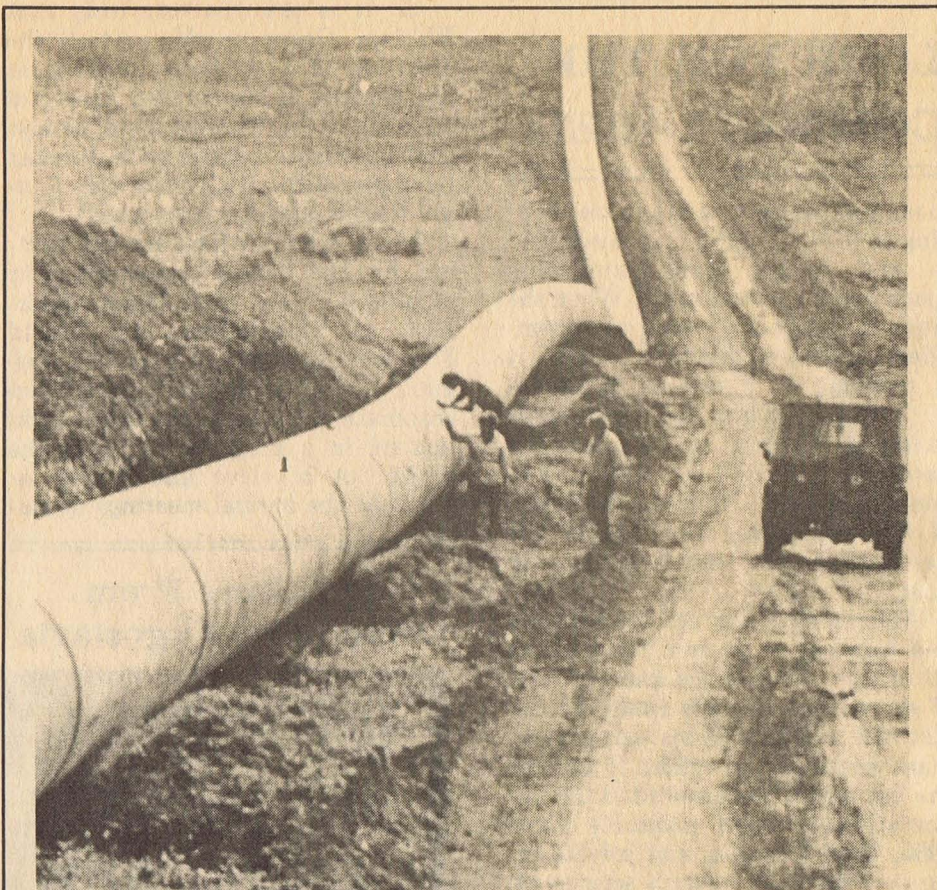
should be kept in mind that anything from the Soviet Union, because of the nature of its coercive system, has some component of forced labor involved in its production and/or transportation. In one degree or another, the hand of a Soviet prisoner or forced laborer of one kind or another has touched everything that the West receives from the Soviet bloc.

This is also true of Communist-occupied China. A country whose citizens are paid pathetic wages, told where to work, and what occupation to be engaged in is a slave-labor country. While less is known about slave-labor camps in Red China, they do exist in great numbers there. And America is importing more and more from Red China — especially in the area of textiles.

According to a spokesman for the Office of Textiles of the U.S. Department of Commerce, total U.S. imports for 1983 in the area of textiles came to 7.4 billion square yards. Of this, 10.6 percent — some 784.3 million square yards — came from Red China. Shirts made under Communism in mainland China are to be found in many department stores in the U.S. including such chains as May Company, Robinson's, and The Broadway. The Broadway is a subsidiary of Carter Hawley Hale Stores, Incorporated,* a national firm which owns several chains of stores around our country. Interestingly, the chairman of the board is Philip M. Hawley, a member of the Trilateral Commission, an organization established more than ten years ago by David Rockefeller and Zbigniew Brzezinski to create a New World Order of trade.

In 1983 a new five-year trade agreement was signed between the U.S. and Red China which allows the Red Chinese a greater share of the American market than that permitted the other major textile exporters — the free countries of Hong Kong, the Republic of China on Taiwan, and South Korea. Red China sells some thirty-three categories of textile products in American markets and is known for dumping polyester-

*Carter Hawley Hale Stores, Inc., of Los Angeles, owns not only the Broadway chain, but also Bergdorf Goodman; Walden Books; Neiman-Marcus; Sunset House; Weinstock's; Emporium Capwell; Holt Renfrew; and, House of Fraser.



The 3,600-mile Soviet pipeline is being built with Western technology and credit, and expert testimony reveals that it will cost the lives of perhaps a million slave laborers forced to work on it. The pipeline will bring the Kremlin as much as \$8 billion annually in hard currency, enabling its war machine to run at full tilt.

cotton printcloth, a low-priced, unfinished cloth ready for dyeing. The medium-weight fabric is used in both furnishings and apparel. According to the International Trade Commission, Red China's share of the U.S. polyester-cotton printcloth market jumped from 0.05 percent in 1979 to nearly fourteen percent in 1982, when it supplied 61.5 percent of all such imports. American companies (mainly located in the Carolinas) saw their profits drop from \$16.6 million in 1981 to only \$223,000 in 1982. They lost money last year — over \$4.3 million in the first three months of 1983 alone.

Other Communist nations from which America imports textiles include Romania, 36.3 million square yards; Poland, 8.3 million square yards; Hungary, 5.5 million square yards; Czecho-Slovakia, 4.1 million square yards; and, Yugoslavia, 3.6 million square yards. When added to the quantity of textiles imported from Red China, these slave-made

Communist textiles add up to approximately 850 million square yards. No wonder our own textile enterprises are being driven to the wall!

In many American hardware stores you can buy Double Grip nails which come in distinctive blue-and-yellow boxes. The nails, which are of inferior quality, are made by Communist slaves and imported from the People's Republic of China. Souvenirs and gimcrackery from Communist countries can be found in many U.S. gift and "thrift" shops, such as Pic 'n' Save stores. They carry many imports from Red China, including a variety of consumer goods ranging from wicker baskets to stuffed animals and trinkets.

Many TV viewers are familiar with the song in the advertisements sponsored by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union which says, "Look for the union label." We need

Continued ■

LOOK FOR THE COMMIE LABEL!

to remind people when they are shopping to "Look for the Commie label" — and refrain from purchasing goods made by slave labor. When the label on a shirt or a basket or a down-filled coat reads "Made in China," it is referring to Mainland (Communist) China. When the label reads "Made in Taiwan" or "Made in the Republic of China" it is referring to non-Communist China on the island of Taiwan where the people are free and among the best paid in Asia.

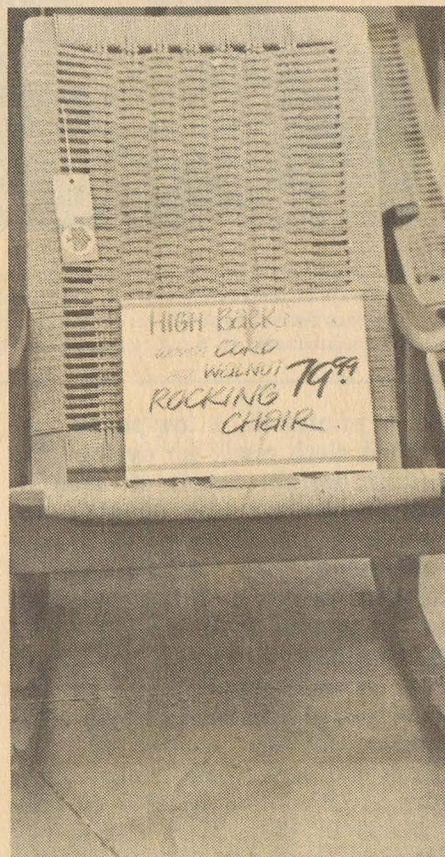
Americans must act individually and together to do something about all of this. Despite the growing level of slave-labor imports from the Soviet bloc and Red China, our government continues to refuse to enforce the law which has prohibited the importation of such products since 1930. Both Congress and private organizations must launch serious investigations of who in the United States is merchandising Soviet imports, and the names of such companies must be widely publicized.

The C.I.A., although it has released the list of broad categories of goods referred to earlier in this article, has refused to release the detailed information it has on which American companies are doing business with the Communists and importing slave-labor products into the United States. The Director of the C.I.A. is William J. Casey (C.F.R.), the man who, as director of the Export-Import Bank during the Nixon Administration, pushed through the financing of the Kama River factory in which American companies were heavily involved in providing U.S. technology and expertise for construction of the world's largest and most modern truck plant. Vehicles manufactured there were used by the Red Army in its brutal invasion of Afghanistan. Casey, a friend of Armand Hammer and Ronald Reagan's 1980 campaign manager, was also responsible for the \$20 billion Occidental-U.S.S.R. Fertilizer Exchange — the biggest single trade deal between the U.S. and the Soviet Union ever made.

So it is not too surprising that William Casey would protect the identities of U.S. firms profiting at the expense of the human misery of slave labor. On the other hand, he says that his earlier actions were directed by higher authority. Where does *Ronald Reagan* stand on this issue?

Many organizations are not waiting for the federal government to enforce our law. Carl Olson, chairman of Stockholders for World Freedom, Box 7273, Alexandria, Virginia 22307, is putting pressure on corporations by involving their stockholders in a program to "take the profit out of slave and forced labor." At the annual meetings of ma-

Furniture From Communist Yugoslavia



nor corporations Olson informs the stockholders about slave-labor imports and the fact that they are against the law. The stockholders are asked to vote on a resolution to boycott all such trading and to aid refugees of Communist regimes. Olson maintains:

"We must not let our American corporations support slave or forced labor in Communist countries. They

should not be able to make 'blood money' from buying products produced by slave or forced labor, or from selling goods or services to be used at slave-labor facilities. How sickeningly ironical it would be if American computers would keep track of political prisoners, or that American pipelaying equipment would be manned by Vietnamese forced-labor gangs working on the Siberian gas pipeline."

The A.F.L.-C.I.O. is also asking that our government do its duty by enforcing the legal ban against slave imports. Tom Kahn, an A.F.L.-C.I.O. spokesman, testified in Congress last fall on the need to stop undercutting American workers with slave-labor products which are being dumped on our economy. Anyone working in the textile or clothing industries should be especially concerned about the considerable amount of Red textiles and finished garments of every kind pouring into the United States. Workers in our timber and wood-working industries should also be mobilized against the atrocity of slave labor.

At the grass-roots level, patriotic Americans are organizing committees of the national Larry McDonald Crusade To Stop Financing Communism (Belmont, Massachusetts 02178) to oppose and expose the sale of slave-labor products in the places of business in their own communities. And the McDonald Crusade is working hard to put pressure on Treasury Secretary Donald Regan to allow Customs Commissioner William von Raab to execute his duty under the Tariff Act of 1930. We heartily recommend that you contact the McDonald Crusade to see what you can do.

Meanwhile, "Look for the Commie label." And, when you see one, inform the manager of the store in which you see it that this represents collaboration with slavery and may very well be against the law. Also, write your Senators and Congressman today to urge that the C.I.A. and the Departments of the Treasury and Commerce release the detailed information they have on the firms importing and selling Communist goods. This will help alert more and more Americans to the incredible role the West continues to play in subsidizing the most cruel tyranny in history. ■ ■